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BY HUGH WILSON.

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DARK DAYS

HUGH CONWAY, Author of " Called Back."

CHAPTER III .- "THE WAGES OF SIN." Morning! No books; no idle, listless hours for me to-day. Plenty to do, plenty to think about; all sorts of arrangements to make. Farewell to my moody, sullen life. Farewell to my aimles, selfish existence. Henceforward I should have something worth living for-worth dying for, if needs be! Philippa was coming to me to-day; coming in grief, it is true; coming as a sister comes, to a brother. Ah! after all the weary, weary waiting, I shall see her to-day-to-morrow, every day! If a man's devotion, homage, worship, and respect can in her own cheek, the bright smile play once more round her mouth, the dark eyes again eloquent with happy thought. And then — and then! what should I care for the world or its sneers? To whom, save myself, should I be answerable? Then I might whisper in her ear, "Sweet, let the past vanish from our lives as a dream. Let happiness date from to-

Although Philippa would grace my poor cottage for one night only, I had spare room, and, moreover, a furnished one. Not that I should have troubled, when I went into my seclusion, about 1 such a superfluity as a guest-chamber; but as it happened I had bought the house and the furniture complete; so could offer my welcome guest fair accommodation for the night.

I summoned my stolid man. I told visit to me; that she would sleep here to-night, but that most likely we should go away to-morrow. He could returned or sent him instructions what | my scheme of vengeance. stay and look after the house until I to do with it. William manifested no surprise. Had I told him to make preparations for the coming of my wife and five children, he would have considered it all a part of the day's work, and would have done his best to meet my requirements.

He set to work in his imperturbable, methodical, but handy way to get Philippa's room in trim. As soon as this was done, and the neglected chamber made cosy and warm-looking, I told him to borrow a horse and cart somewhere, and fetch the luggage from Mrs. Wilson's. He was to mention no names; simply to say that he had come for the luggage, and to ask if the lady had any message to send. Then I sat down in the room which

my love would occupy, and mused upon the strange but unhappy chance which was bringing her beneath my roof. I wished that I had an enchanter's wand to turn the humble garniture of the chamber into surroundings wished that I had, at least, flowers place: for I remember how passionately she loved flowers. Alas! I had not seen a flower for months. Then I drew out Sir Mervyn Fer-

rand's letter, read it again and again, and cursed the writer in my heart. William was away about two hours; then he made his appearance with sent for. some boxes. I was delighted to see these the doubt, that after all she might, impossible. The way was a narrow her coming seemed to be a certainty. message; so there was nothing for me have gone the way I came. to do but to wait patiently until she

chose to cross my threshold. Although my pleasing labors of love were ended, I was not left idle. There was another task to be done to-day. I set my teeth and sat down, thinking quietly as to the way in which it might be best performed. To-night I meant to stand face to face with that blackhearted scoundrel known as Sir Mervyn Ferrand! I consulted the time-table. His let-

ter named no particular hour; but I saw that if he carried out his expressed intention of being here to-night, there was but one train by which he could come; there was but one way Philippa had been staying. He meant to walk, his letter said; this might be in order to escape observation. The train was due at Roding at 7 o'clock. The weather was cold; a man would naturally walk fast. Mrs. Wilson's house Let me start from there just before the again shall their eyes meet! Never meet him about half way on his jourknow him. I should know him among a thousand. There on the open lonely her to the heart. Her pride will rise; must be set at rest; then I can resume had in an evil day trusted to his honor ises. She will listen; hesitate; perhaps man who from the first had sworn ceived. Then she will be lost to me I went on the centre and each side of that a wrong to Philippa should be forever. Now she is, in my eyes, pure the road. I went some distance past more than a wrong to himself! He as when first we met. Let me haste that spot where I judged that Philippa Stern and sinister as were my

I-record them: as indeed I endeavor in aware that a great and sudden change this tale to record every thing-I do had come over the night. It seemed whitened mass, and as my eye fell not wish to be misjudged. It is true to me that, even in the few minutes upon it I knew only too well the bet in my present mood I was bent which I had spent in considering what upon avenging Philippa with my own to do, the heavy clouds had banked hand; true that I meant, if possible to and massed together. It was all but take at some time or another this | pitch-dark; so dark that I paused, and man's life; but at least no thought of drawing from my pocket the lantern taking any advantage of an unarmed or unsuspecting man entered into my provided me, managed after several scheme of vengeance. I designed no murderous attack. But it was my intention to stop the man on his path; confront him and tell him that his villany was known to me: that Philippa had fled to me for aid; that she was now in my custody; and that J, who stood in the position of her brother, demanded the so-called satisfaction, which, by the old-fashioned code of honor, was due from the man who had ruthlessly deceived a woman. Well I knew that it was probable he would laugh at me-tell me that the days of duelling were Heavens! she might lose her way, and over, and refuse to grant my request. wander about all night. Then I meant to see if insults could warm his noble blool; if my hand on forced my way on through the mad his cheek could bring about the restorm. For the time all thought of sult which I desired. If this failed, I would follow him abroad, cane him left my heart, All I now wanted was in public places. and spit upon his Truly, as I said, I had now plenty to live for! The hours went by, yet Philippa not have gone much further."

came not. I grew restless and uneasy as the dusk began to make the it can be called a look-out; for the road, up which I gazed almost continually, din and indistin t. When the short winter's day was over, and the short winter's day was over, and the short winter's day was over, and the short was within a short was a short within a short was a short within a short wi the long dark night had fairly begun, strained my ears to catch the my restlessness turned into fear. I walked out of my house and paced faintest cry or other sound. I went my garden to and fro. I blamed my on, flashing my lantern first on one self for having yielded so lightly to Philippa's wish-her command rather-that I should on no account fetch her. But then, whenever did I resist a wish, much less a command, of hers? Oh, that I had been firm this once! The snow-storm of the previous

evening had not lasted long-not long enough to thoroughly whiten the world. The day had been fine and frosty, but I knew that the wind had changed since the sun went down. It was warmer, a change which I felt sure presaged a heavy downfail of snow or rain. There was a moon, a fitful moon; for clouds were flying fifful moon; for clouds were flying fitful moon; for clouds were flying and that the control of the death.

In the day had been fine and frosty, but I knew that the wind had changed since the sun went down. It was warmer, a change which I felt sure presaged a heavy downfail of snow or rain. There was a moon, a fitful moon; for clouds were flying for the day had been fine and frosty, but I knew that the wind had the promised? Why had she not come as four years, but will come home and sing in loar years, but will come and some and

across it, dark clouds, which I guessed | me and said, "Basil, did you ever hate would soon gather coherence and volume, and veil entirely that bright face, which now only showed itself at irregular intervals.

The minutes were passing away. I grew nervous and excited. Way does she not come? My hope had been to see my poor girl safely housed before Why does she 'not come? Time, precious time, is slipping by! In the hope of meeting her, I walked for some distance up the road. "Why does she delay?" I groaned. Even does she delay?" I groaned. Even the road was the delay?" I groaned. Even the road would be comparate Police. now I should be on my way to Ro.ling, or I may miss my prey. Heavens! can it be that she is waiting to see this man once more? Never! never! Perish the thought!

But, all the same, every fibre in my body quivered at the bare supposition of such a thing. I could bear the suspense no longer.

For the hundredth time I glanced at my watch. I twanted but ten minutes to seven o'clock, and at that hour I day see the bloom come back to her had resolved to start from Mrs. Wilson's, on my way to Roding. Yet now I dared not leave my own house. Any moment might bring Philippa. What would she think if I was not there to receive and welcome her? Five more precious moments gone! I stamped in my rage. After all, I can only do one half of my task; the sweet, but not the stern half. Shall I, in-deed, do either? The train must now be close to Roding. In an hour everything may be lost. The man will see her before she leaves the house. He will persuade her. She her comfort. Fortunately I had a will listen to his words; for did he not once love her? He must have loved So I tortured myself until my state

of mind grew unbearable. At all hazard, I must prevent Ferrand from meeting Philippa. Oh, why had she not come as she promised? Could it be she was detained against her will? In spite of her uninterested manner, I him that my sister was coming on a distrusted the woman I had seen last night. It is now past seven o'clock. Philippa's house, from which I had reckoned my time, was nearly three miles away. I must give up must go in search of Philippa. If I do not meet her I must call at Wilson's, find out what Mrs. detains her, and if needful bear her

away by force. By this time my steps had brought me back to my own house. I called William, and told him I was going to walk up the road and meet my expected guest. If by any chance I should miss her, he was to welcome her on my behalf, and tell her the reason for my absence.
"Best take a lantern, sir," said Wil-

liam; "moon'll soon be hidden, and them roads is precious rough." "I can't be bothered with that great horn affair," I said, rather testily. "Take the little one-the bull's-rye -that's better than not

liam. To humor him I put it into my pocket. I ran at the top of my speed to the house at which I had last night left Philippa. It took me nearly half an meet for my queenly Philippa. I hour getting there. I rang the bell impetuously. The door was opened by with which I could deck her resting a maid-servant. I inquired for Mrs. passed under this name to all except

her hostess. To my surprise I was told as it touched the ground. Mechanithat she had left the house, on foot and | cally I stooped and picked up the fallen alone, some little while ago. The maid object, believed she was not going to return, as her luggage had that morning been | wrested herself from the one hand The first effect of this intelligence retain her, and with a frenzied reitertangible signs that Philippa meant to was to cause me to blame my haste. I keep her promise. Till that moment | must have missed her; no doubt passed | sin!" fled from me, and was lost in the I had been troubled by something like her on the road. No; such a thing was night.

upon calm reflection, rescind the reso- one. The moon still gave some light. dered as the sense of feeling told me lution formed in her excitement. Now | If I had met Philippa, I must have seen | what thing it was I had picked up her. She must have seen me, and would from the snowy ground. It was a Nevertheless, William brought no then have stopped me. She could not small pistol! Cold as the touch of the But where was she? In what direc- burn me like a coal of fire. Impultion was I to seek her? Argue the sively, thoughtlessly, as I ran I burled matter as I would-loth as I was to the weapon from me, far, far away. allow myself to be convinced, I was Why should it have been in Philippa's bound to decide that she must have hand this night? taken the path to Roding. There was I ran madly on, but not no other. She had gone, even as I was for long. My foot caught in going to meet Ferrand. She may have a stone, and I fell, half stunned started, intending to come to me; but and quite breathless, to the at the last moment a desire to see the ground. I was some minutes before I

conviction was carried to it by the reman!

Never again, if I can help it, shall and love, would meet, not her, but the yield, and find herself once more de- went on and on, flashing my lantern as would meet this man, and be called to on, overtake, pass her; meet her de had swept by me. Then suddenly, the ground.

thoughts-freely and unreservedly as As I turned from the house I became with which William's foresight had trials to light it. Then, impatient at the delay, I sped up the road.

I was now almost facing the wind. All at once, sharp and quick, I felt the linding snow or my face. The wind moaned through the leatless branches on either side of the road. The snowflakes whirled madly here and there. Even in my excitement I was able to realize the fact that never before had I seen in Eng.and so fierce a snowstorm, or one which came on so suddenly. And, like myself, Philippa was abroad, and exposed to its full fury. This fear quickened my steps. 1

ly," I said, as I battled along, "she can I kept a sharp look-out-if, indeed,

whirling snow made everything, save few feet of me, invisible. My dread was that Philippa, utterly unable to fight against the white tempest, might be crouching under one of the banks, and if so, I might pass without seeing her or even attracting her attention. My doing so on such a night as this might mean

NEWS SUMMARY

MR. FRANCIS A. DREXEL, the senior of the

in Philadalphia, aged sixty-one years.

nel T. W. Higginson.

South and West.

Another wide-spread snow storm, entailing much delay to railroad travel, is reported from the West and Northwest.

A REVIVAL of religion is spreading over the Ohio valley from Wheeling, W. Va., to the Kentucky line. Scores of towns and

cities report conversions ranging from 25 to

J. M. JACKSON, a levee contractor, got into

a quarrel with a gang of sixteen men, who were in his employ, near Sun Rise, Miss. The men tried to kill him. He was armed with a revolver and fired six shots, hitting a man each time. Three of the men shot died. Jackson gave himself up, but was acquitted.

NANCY CASS WILMORE, reputed to be 110 years old, died a few days ago in Wilmington, Ill.

MR. HENDRICKS, Vice-President-elect, was one of the guests at a banquet given by the Chinese residents of Indianapolis, Ind., in honor of the Chinese New Year.

WILLIAM W. MASSEY, teller of the Bank

Eighty thousand visitors were present

of a procession, and at night the streets were brilliantly illuminated.

have suffered severely from impediment to railroad travel by huge snow drifts. Trains

everywhere in these sections have been stalled or delayed, and in many cases it took

Numerous deaths from exposure to the

EMORY SPEER's nomination to be district

judge for the southern district of Georgia has been confirmed by the Senate by a vot; of 27 yeas to 26 nays, after a hard fight against con-

A YOUNG woman in the Chicago hospital

Two brothers named Rainey, who murdered

ere serving a process, were captured in the

Constable Johnson and wounded Constable Floyd near Marysville, Texas, while they

THE business part of Bisbee, Arizona, has been burned; aggregate losses \$100,000.

JERRY COLLINS and his nephew, Samuel

Scott, quarreled at She byville, Tenn., over

THE firm of John Chaffee & Sons, one of

the largest cotton factors in New Orleans, has failed. Liabilities, \$508,402; assets, \$1,763,000.

THE first vote in joint ession of the Illinois legislature for Unitel States Senator to succeed General Logan resulted as follows: John A. Logan, 101 (the full Republican strength present): William R. Morrison, 94; E. M. Haynes, 5; Frank Lawler, 1, and J. H. Ward, 1. Two members were absent. There

AT a fire on a ranche near Chevenne. Wv-

oming, an imported stallion costing \$15,000 and a Cleveland bay worth \$5,000 were

Washington.

commissioned officers of the United States army who have served for thirty or more

Under the terms of a new extradition treaty

with Great Britain, just submitted to the Dominion gove, ame at for approval, default

ing bank officers and others charged with similar offences from the United States will

no longer be able to find an asylum in Canada.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER EVANS has been charged with maladministration of his office, violation of the civil service rules,

and misappropriation of property. His accuser is William Howard Mills, a treasury

clerk and former clerk in the revenue bureau.

WHILE under alcoholic influence young

Butler Mahone, son of Senator Mahone, created a disturbance at Welcker's hotel, where

his parents are stopping, and finally shot at a colored porter, the bullet piercing the man's forefinger. Mahone was arrested and gave heil

THE coinage of minor coins-one and five

nected with the surgeon-general's office is to have a fire-proof building erected for the storage of valuable books, documents,

THE Congressional committee of inquiry

into the Jeanette arctic expedition has made

a report blaming no one and praising every-

B. B. HOTCHKISS, inventor of the world renowned Hotchkiss machine shell gun, died in Paris of a paralytic shock. He was sixty

years of age, and was a member of the firm of Hotchkiss Sons, Bridgoport, Conn. The deceased left a fortune valued at \$5,000,000.

M. VALLES, a prominent French journalist,

flicting reports concerning the fall of Klar-toum and the fate of General Gordon, One

declared Khar'ou.a had not fallen, and

Jeneral Gordon, on finding himself betrayed.

ernment house and was killed while trying to

LAURA SCHIRMER, the pretty Boston comic

dispatch a serted that rative raeser

in Central Asia.

re-enter it.

THE medical library and museum

cent pieces—has been suspended.

etc., at a cost of \$200,000.

a bet of ten cents and fought with knives Mrs. Collins rushed between them and re-

has such brittle bones that they have been fractured over 170 times since she was two

cold are reported from the Northwest.

As in the East, the West and Northwest

of Commerce, Baltimore, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, with hard

labor for embezzlement.

days to get them moving.

Texas citizens.

burned to death.

a man?" No, she could not love him! These thoughts brought my craving for vengeance back to my mind. Where was Ferrand? By all my calculations, taking into account the time wasted in starting, I should by now have met him. Perhaps he had not come, after all. Perhaps the look started to execute my other task. of the weather had frightened him, better than to have met him on this storm. If Philippa were only safe!

lonely road, in the midst of this wild Still no sign of her. I began to waver in my mind. What if my first supposition, that I had passed her on the road, was correct? She might be now at my cottage, wondering what had become of me. Should I go fur-ther or turn back? But what would be my feelings if I did the latter, and found when I arrived home that she had not made her appearance?

I halted, irresolute, in the center of the road. Instinctively I beat my hands together to promote circulation. I had left my home hurriedly, and had made no provision for the undergoing of such an ordeal as this terrible, unprecedented snowstorm inflicted. In spite of the speed at which I had traveled, my hands and feet were growing numbed, my face smarted with the cold. Heaven help me to decide aright, whether to go on or turn

The decision was not left to me. Suddenly, close at hand, I head a wild peal, a scream of laughter which made my blood run cold. Swift from the whirling, tossing, drifting snow emerged a tall gray figure. It swept past me like the wind; but as it passed me I knew that my quest was ended-that Philippa was found! She vanished in a second, before the terror which rooted me to the spot had passed away. Then I turned and, fast

as I could run, followed her, crying as I went, "Philippa! Philippa!" I soon overtook her; but so dark was the night that I was almost touching her before I saw her shadowy, ghost-like form. I threw my arms round her and held her. She struggled violently in my grasp. "Philippa, dearest! it is I, Basil," I said, bending close to her ear.

The sound of my voice seemed to calm her, or I should rather say she ceased to struggle. "Thank heaven, I have found you!" "Let us get back as soon as nossible.' "Back! No! Go on, go on!" she exclaimed. "On, on, on, up the road

yet awhile-on through the storm, through the snow-on till you see what I have left behind me! On till you see the wages of sin-the wages of sin!" Her words came like bullets from a mitrailleuse. Through the night I could see her face gleaming whiter than the snow on her head. I could see her great, fixed, dark eyes full of nameless horror. "Dearest, be calm," I said, and strove

to take her hands in mine.
As I tried to gain possession of her right hand something fell from it, and, Farmer, knowing that Philippa had although the road was now coated with snow, a metallic sound rang out

As I did so Philippa with a wild cry whose numbed grasp still sought to ation of the words, "The wages of Even as I rushed in pursuit I shud-

metal must have been, it seemed to

man once more--I fondly hoped for the recovered myself sufficiently to once purpose of heaping reproaches on his more stand erect. Philippa must have head-had mastered her. Yes, what- obtained a start which, coupled with ever her object might be, she had gone her frenzied speed, almost precluded to meet him. And my heart sank as the possibility of my overtaking her. Moreover, a strange, uncontrollable membrance that coupled with her re- impulse swayed me. The touch of from Roding to the house at which fusal to permit me to fetch her that deadly weapon still burned my was an assertion that she hand. Philippa's words still rang in had something to do before she my ears. "On, on, on, up the road yet came to me. That, as I now read it, awhile!" she had cried. What did she could be but one thing-to meet this mean? What had been done to-night? I must retrace my steps. I must see! I must know! Philippa is flying

must be four miles from the station. his voice strike on her ear! Never through the cold, dark, deadly night; but her frame is but the frame of a train arrives, and I should | r bably again shall the touch of even his fin- woman. She must soon grow exger contamninate her! Let me fol- hausted, perhaps sink senseless on the ney. It would be dark, but I should low, and stand between her and the road. Nevertheless, the dreadful road Sir Mervyn Ferrand, coming she will threaten. Then the coward the pursuit. At all cost I must know gayly, and in his worldly cynicism cergayly, and in his worldly cynicism cerfor mercy; he will swear he still loves
Once more I turned and faced the other way silencing the woman who her; he will bait his hook with prom- storm. Heavens! any thing might

happen on such a night as this! I ceiver and, if needful, strike him to with a cry of horror, I stopped short. At my very feet, in the middle of the highway, illumined by the disk of light east by my lantern, lay a meaning of Philippa's wild exclamation, "The wages of sin! The wages

[TO BE CONTINUED.] BETRAYAL OF GORDON

How Khartoum Fell into the False Prophet's Hands. Advices from Korti state that the cavass who has given the most intelligent and to all appearances the most trustworthy account of British war office stated that a native testified the events attending the fall of Khartoum is named Abdul Kerim. He was one of General Gordon's servants. He secured his oscape from Khartoum after the city fell, he says, by bribery. He bought a camel and crossed to Debbeh, the journey taking twelve days. From Debbeh he came to Kortlin an English pinnace. He says that Farag, upon whom Gordon relied implicitly, was really the person who delivered Klar.oun over to El Mahdi's troops. When they entered the city it was Farag who prevented the city it was Farag who prevented the force of the city it was farag who prevented the force of the city it was farag who prevented the force of the city it was farag who prevented the force of the city it was farag who prevented the force of the control of the con garison from firing upon them. The story that Farag had once been a slave, and that General Gordon secured his liberation, and that when he subsequently entered Gordon's las been accepted. Edward Pierrepont w.ll service the latter was deceived into mistaking Faraz's zeal for evidence of gratitude, is corroborated by the cavass. He says that when Gordon made Farag military comto find Philippa; to lead her home, and see her safe beneath my roof. "Suremandant he used to receive letters from El Mahdi. When Gordon would ask him about this correspondence Farag would say the let- killed and 222 wounded. this correspondence faring wounded.

ters were unimportant and Gordon apparently took him at his word.

Concerning the massacre in Khartoum Abdul Kerim states that General Gordon's clerk and the chief clerk of the arsenal were killed.

A DYNAMITE scare prevails at Frankfort, Stuttgart, and Mayence, owing to anarchist letters and placards which have been circulated broadcast, threatening explosions. and the chief clerk of the arsenal were killed.

El Mahdi did not enter Khartoum until the third day after its capitulation. He inspected the city and then returned to Omdurman, where he remains. After General Gordon fell Abdul Kerim says the Arabs killed his clerk and nine others with Streets. The city are the Streets are the Streets and the others with Streets. The city are the Streets are the Streets and the streets are the Streets and the Streets are the Streets and the Streets are the Streets are the Streets and the Streets are the Streets are the Streets and the Streets are the Arabs killed his clerk and nime others with spears. The others who were at the time with Gordon escaped. The cavass declares that, with the exception of the attack in which these murders were committed, there was no fighting in Kinrtoum. During the attack, however, all the Europeans and most of the notables were killed. While the attack was in progress the male inhabitants of the city isingle the insurgents. inhabitants of the city joined the insurgents. Abdul Kerim states that no women or chil-dren were killed, and that all who submitted to the invaders and surrendered their val-

THE BRITISH RETREAT.

Eastern and Middle States.

Dr. Leopold Damrosch, one of the best known musicians in America, and musical director of the German Opera company performing at the Me ropolitan Opera-house in New York, died suddenly in that city after a short illness. He was a native of Posen, Poland, and was born in 1833. The Entire Plan of the Campaign in Egypt Changed.

Wolseley's Forces to be Concentrated Around Korti.

CAPTRIN PHELAN, the Kansas City officia who was recently stabbed by Dick Short, in O'Donovan Rossa's United Irishman office, New York, was able to appear and testify against his assailant. It is announced that in view of the fac, that the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon have rendered the main object of General Wolseley's expedition imposwe brothers at the head of the famous Drex-l banking houses in Philadelphia, New York, and I'aris, died suddenly the other afternoon sible, the British government has deemed expedient to change the whole of the campaign in the THE destruction of five dwelling houses by Soudan. General Brackenbury, who sucfire in Mahanoy City, Penn., rendered forty ceeded the late General Earle, has been DR. HELMBOLD, of "Buchu" fame, has been released from a Philadelphia insune ordered to abandon his advance on Berber and to concentrate his troops at Korti. Colasylum after some years' incarceration, and will resume business in New York. onel Sir Redvers Buller, who evacuated Gubat and withdrew his forces to Abu Klea, has also been or lered to fail back on Korti. All the available troops in ceneral Wolseley's command w.li be concentrated at that place and at Debbeh and Korosko, the main body being at Korti. It is prolable that General Wolsely may evacuate Korti and retire to Debbeh, where desert routes from Omdurnan, El Obeid and Darfour converge on the Nile. General Wolseley will there await help from England. At Korti the general could be surrounded. In the retirement all available supplies will be swept up, and the whole army intrenched at Debbeh could hold its own, if necessary, until the rising of the Nile occurs. Dongola, Hannek, and various other points on the river between Debbeh and Halfay are held by weak detachments of British troops. There is a line of telegraph which possibly might be maintained, while steam launches on the clear reaches could keep up some sort of communication with the second extenset. A SAILING vessel brought to New York the captain, first mate and two scamen of the Norwegian bark Alfred, which had been wrecked at sea. The four men had been picked up in an open boat. Eight men left on the bark were probably lost. Gubat and withdrew his forces to Abu Klea, One man was instantly killed and thirteen others were seriously injured by an explosion of gas 300 feet underground in a mine on the outskirts of Wilkesbarre, Penn. Big snow drifts impeded railroad travel quite generally throughout Central New York, Northern Pennsylvania and the Eastern States. In many instances trains were stopped all along the road, unable to move either way for several days. A FIRE in Lynn, Mass., destroyed the large boot and shoe factory of C. A. Coffin & Co., and two smaller buildings, entailing an estimated total loss of \$750,000. The factory was four stories high, 100 feet long and 75 feet deep, and employed 250 hands.

Extlower Masses of South Carolina numers on the clear reaches could keep up some sort of communication with the second cataract. The moral effect of this retirement will naturally be rather serious, though it would be, to a certain extent, neutralized by action in unmistakable strength from Suakim. General Wolseley will probably return to Cairo to consult with General Stephenson and others in regard to the present Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has been sentonced at East Cambridge Mass., to six months' imprisonment for obtaining \$34 under false pretences from Colo-THE Metropolitan Opera-house in New York was draped throughout in black and filled with spectators at the funeral of Dr. Damrosch, musical director of the German spera, Rev. Henry Ward Beacher delivered the funeral address, and the leading German singing societies of the city took nart in the injurestive services.

return to Cairo to consult with General Stephenson and others in regard to the present situation of affairs.

General Brackenbury, commanding the troops of the late General Earle, has telegraphed from Ussi Island that the cavalry corps entered Salamat finding it deserted. When they entered Salamat finding it deserted. When they entered Salamat the cavalry were about five miles in advance of the infantry. The horses and camels had got safely through the Shukook Pass, which had been prepared for defense, but was also abandoned by the Arabs.

In regard to General Wolseley, the Pall Mall Gazette believes that he will be recalled either to Cairo or to London. In case he be recalled to Cairo the only reason that will be given will probably be that he can better direct from that point the military oporations from Suakim against Osman Digna. In the event of Lord Wolseley's recall to London it can be said that he can be far more useful in personal contact with the ministry than he could be shut up in the mudirate of Dongola. Several detachments of British troops have left England for Egypt to reinforce Lord Wolseley. phenson and others in regard to the present

LATER NEWS

In a graveyard near Point Pleasant, W. Va., six bodies were robbed from their graves and placed on the ground in the shape of a Greek cross. The limbs had been severed from two of the bodies in order to make the contour of the cross more perfect. No reason could be found for the act. during the annual Mardi Gras festival in New Orleans. King Carnival made his usual triumph intentry into the given at the head buildings and very much damaged ten others, causing aggregate losses of \$250,000, Fireman John McCourt and a drayman named Marshall were killed and three other

persons in jured. FIRE has destroyed the big Grannis block in Chicago, a building in which were located two national banks and numerous lawyers, architects and insurance agents. The building was valued at \$200,000.

THE British schooner E. V. Olive, from Ruatan to Mobile, has been lost in the Gulf of Mexico, with all on board. THE United States consul at Malaza reports that a partial estimate of the damages of the recent earthquakes in Spain shows a loss of nearly \$4,000,000. Continuing shocks paralyze business and prevent the return of

the citizens to their homes. A heavy fall of snow has also added to the misery of the homeless thousands. THE answer of the department of justice to an inquiry of the House shows that since 1872 the amount expended for deputy marshals, supervisors and other election officers has exceeded \$1,973,000. Of this sum fully fifty ceived a wound in the back, from which she per cent, was sent to New York city districts. Two trains were wrecked by colliding between Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va. The wrecked trains caught fire, the flames being fed by petroleum from two oil cars, and thirty-one cars, including the bag-

gage and mail cars, were destroyed. Four trair, hands were killed and seven or eight persons injured.

THE President has approved the act to authorize a retired list for privates and non-At the opening of the house of commons Sir Stafford Northcote, leader of the opposition, gave notice of a motion of inquiry respecting the government's Egyptian policy.

LATER CONGRESSIONAL NEWS. Senate.

The Senate passed the Texas Pacific forfeiture bill, Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire,
and Mr. Bowen, being the only Senators who
voted against it. The bill forfeits and restores to the public domain the lands time attained a speed of fifty-one miles an granted in 1871 to the Texas Pacific Railroad company to aid in the construction of their road. The bill had passed the House, did great damage. Bath houses were swept and went back to that body with the Senate's amendments added thereto ... Mr. Plumb reported the post office appropriation bill, appropriating \$53,819,900, an increase of \$300,000 over the bill as passed by the House, and \$3,279,179 less than the estimates.

gotiating a new convention with that government for the establishment of another French river and American claims commission, which shall have ample jurisdiction to reopen, examine and finally determine all claims which were filed before the late commission under the convention of January 15, 1830 Mr. the convention of January 15, 1830...Mr.

Bennett, from the committee on elections, submitted a report on the Iowa contested coal sheds damaged. The water and ice deelection case of Frederick against Wilson, accompanied by a resolution declaring Frederick entitled to the seat Consideration of the river and barbor appropriation bill LOCKED IN THE ICE.

Arctic Adventures of a Steamer's

Crew on Lake Michigan. A Grand Haven (Mich.) dispatch says that A Grand Haven (Airch.) dispatch says the particulars were received there regarding the terrible experience of the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported the terrible experience of the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. On Suuday it was reported to the crew of the ice-locked steamer Michigan. Women in Osman Digna's camp are being decided that owing to short provisions, half of the crew would have to go ashore, as the Russia has ordered 2,000 Krupp guns of food would only last a week longer. On Tuesday morning from the cross-trees a rim of land was sighted to the eastward. Thirteen men were chosen to remain and seventeen of the most hardy to go ashore. The mercury was then 10 degrees below. At 7 o'clock Joseph W. W. Aston, American minister to Italy, has resigned his position, and his resignation has been accepted. Edward Pierrepont w.ll Russell, first mate; David Martin, steward; W. P. Kenny, clerk, and fourteen of the crew started, with a day's rations have captured the city of Langson. The Chinese lost heavily; the French loss was 59 blankets, etc., expecting that they might have to be out over night, as the land seemed thirty miles away. When about twelve ml.es away from the boat, Kenny broke mles away from the boat, Kenny broke through the ice, wetting his right leg to the knee. They went on about six miles, when they found Kenny s leg frozen. All were exhausted, as the ice was rough and blocked into nearly impassable ridges many feet high and miles wide. When off land four miles Kenny could not stand, and dragged himself along on his hands and knees for two miles, when he was completely exhausted, and so frozen that he could not move, and urged the others to leave him and save themselves. Some of the party had by this time—5 o'clock—renched the shore and found a few houses at West Casco. They alarmed the neighbor-In a naval engagement between the French George, has arrived at Abu-Klea. He says nat a most all the native accounts agree that made a rush for the magazine near the Catholic Mission buildings. Finding the rebels already in possession, he returned to the govat West Casco. They alarmed the neighborhood, and farmers went out and carried the brave but insensible Kenny to the beach. The brave but insensible Kenny to the beach. The land there rises 160 feet, almost straight. Heaving lines were placed around Kenny, and he was drawn up by those above and carried to a dwelling. The men were housed and fed by the farmers, who willingly cared for them. Kenny recovered consciousness at 10 o'clock, and everything was done for him that was possible. All of ppera singer, has been in Italy studying for four years, but will come home and sing in New York with McCaull this summer. Emwas done for him that was possible. All of the men are able to take care of themselves except Clerk Kenny.

Milwaukee dispatches state that Lake Michigan is frozen from shore to shore, the ice ranging from nine inches to three feet in thickness. The propellers City of Ludington and Wisconsin are frozen in somewhere in

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS!

The agricultural appropriation bill was reported to the Senate. It appropriates \$577,-790; an increase of \$31,500 over the amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the House...The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and discussed.

The postoffice appropriation bill was laid before the Senate and referred to the committee or appropriation. The bill to quiet

before the Senate and referred to the committee on appropriations... The hill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands came before the Senate as unfinished business. Mr. Sherman said that long discussion of the bill would defeat its object, owing to lack of time, and he moved to lay ti on the table. His motion was voted down by 23 nays to 17 yeas. Upon motion of Mr. Dawes the Des Moines bill was temporarily laid saids and the Ludien appropriation hill Dawes the Dos Moines bill was temporarily laid aside and the Indian appropriation bill taken up, and after discussion was passed. It appropriates for all purposes \$5,00,135,80... Mr. Hawley presented the credentials of relection of Mr. Platt, and Mr. Bowen the credentials of Henry M. Teller, the Senatorelect from Colorado.

elect from Colorado.

The anti-foreign contract labor bill was placed before the Senate. Mr. Sherman said that it was Mr. Morrill's intention to call up and continue discussion of the trade dollar bill on the completion of the labor bill. Mr. Beck said that he did not know how that bill had got out of sight. Mr. Hawley said it had gone to the calendar when the Senate declined to proceed with it. That course was in accordance with the Senate rules. Mr. Beck expressed the hope that if it was to be killed, it would be killed squarely, and not by Indirection. Consideration of the anti-foreign contract labor bill was then proceeded with without action.

contract labor bill was then proceeded with without action.

The chair laid before the Senate a memorial of the legislature of Maine, urging the passage by Congress of the bill to authorize the placing of General Grant on the retired list...The anti-foreign contract labor bill was passed with amendments, and went back to the House... Mr. Palmer introduced a bill to set apart the unsurveyed marsh lands at the mouth of the St. Clair river, known as the St. Clair flats, as a hunting and fishing preserve for the people of the United States; it was referred to the committee on public lands.

House. The House by 144 years to 52 mays, passed the Senate bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General George H. Thomas....Several amendments to the post-office appropriation bill were passed... The legislative appropriation bill was discussed.

Mr. Slocum under instructions from the military committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the retirement of General Grant. This is the first bill ment of General Grant. This is the first bill passed by the Senate, and specifically names the officer to be retired. The thirty-minute debate allowed under the rules was opened by Mr. Slocum in behalf of the bill. Mr. Horr opposed the bill in its present shape, on the ground that it was drawn for the purpose of preventing General Grant from being put on the retired list. Messrs. Thomas and Rosencrans also opposed to the bill. Messrs. Cox, of New York, and Randall favored the bill. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—ye is, 158; nays, 103—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirma-Mr. Dorsheimer introduced in the house to-

Mr. Dorsheimer introduced in the house today a bill to regulate the coinage and promote
the equal circulation of gold and silver... A
resolution for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor tariff was reported
back adversely by Mr. English, of Indiana,
from the committee having charge of the
matter, and was laid upon the table... The
joint resolution giving notice to the North
German Confederation of intention to terminate the treaty of 1888 was reported from
the committee on foreign affairs by
Mr. Deuster, of Wisconsin, and placed
on the House calendar... Mr.
Riggs, of Illinois, from the committee
on public health, reported a resolution recommending the appropriation committee to insert in an appropriation committee to insert in an appropriation bill an item of \$500,000 to be expended in preventing the introduction into the United States of the Asiatic cholera... The legislative appropriation bill was present mmending the appropriation

tion bill was passed.

The House in committee of the whole fur-ther considered the River and Harbor bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$500,000 for the improvement of Galveston harbor and directing the harbor board to proceed at once to examine the plans, specifi ations and estimates for the improvement and report to the secretary of war for his approval. The committee rose without reaching a vote on the bill....The general deficiency appropriation bill, providing for an appropriation of \$3,561,916, was reported....

The conference report upon the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to.

STORM AND FLOOD.

A Terrifle Gale Causes Much Dam age Along the Atlantic Coast. A heavy gale along the Atlantic coast and rising rivers and creeks in the interior have wrought an immense amount of damage to property. Reports from various points are

In New York city the rain came down for hours in torrents, the wind blew with extra-ordinary velocity, and hundreds of cellars were flooded. Several persons were fatally injured by falling shutters and signs. In Brooklyn and on Staten Island the damage inflicted by wind and rain was large, the shipping suffering heavily, and at Coney Island the raging surf carried away or destroyed much property, causing an estimated loss of \$40,000. In New Jersey the rain, with the accumu-

A LARGE number of Russian exiles at Irk.

utsk, Siberia, revolted, but were subdued after a desperate contest with the authorities. Nine soldiers and thirty exiles were killed and many wounded on both sides.

Mrs. James Russell Lowell, wife of the American minister to England, is dead.

The British parliament is again in session. or obliged to take refuge on the upper floors At Jersey City all the low lands were flooded, and in the neighborhood of Grand street much damage was done to furniture in basements which tenants in that section were compelled to desert.

A Cape May (N. J.) dispatch says that the fearful storm which struck the coast there at

hight caused considerable loss of property. Similar reports come from Atlantic city and hour, and raised great waves in the Sound. Along the beach at West Haven the rollers away and shore roads were badly washed out.

At Philadelphia the tide in the river was the highest known since February, 1876, and in

many places the water overflowed the wharves and did considerable damage. The flood was due to the heavy snow and rains of the past few days and the immense quantity House.

Mr. Holman introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with the French Republic with a view of negotiating a new convention with that governge the past lew days and the immerse quantity of ice in the river. Along Delaware avenue in some places the water was running over the floor of the Federal street ferry. Many wharves on the Jersey side were submerged, and at Starr's wharf congretating a new convention with that govern siderable lumber was affoat. The Schuylkill river was rising very fast, and ice gorges were anticipated. In Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and other Pennsylvania towns the fiercest storm of wind, rain and snow ever witnessed took place. At Pittston the roof of the Casino Skating rink, a mamnoth structure, fell in, and was entirely demolished. stroved boats and summer houses on the river front at Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill and other river towns. other river towns.

Eleven coal barges were wrecked on the Green Flats, off New Rochelle, N. Y.

Near Trenton a train on the Reading road was derailed by the submerged track.

The cars were thrown down the embankment and the passengers bruised, but none seriously injured. The fireman was thrown down the bank and badly hurt. down the bank and badly hurt.
At Wi'mington, Del., Mary McCafferty, aged eighteen, was drowned while trying to cress a swollen creek.
A North Adams (Mass.) dispatch says that

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

FANNY DAVENPORT has not had a losing nouse this season. STOUTNESS, in Salvini's opinion, bars his Hamlet. He will not play it again.

EDWIN BOOTH and Lawrence Barrett have been playing successful engagements in New local playing successful engagements Hamlet. He will not play it again. Tony Paston will probably enter the bur lesque opera field, with Hilda Thomas in principal roles. MAE JANUSCHOWSKY is singing Prince Methusalem's part in Boston with the Me-Caull company. MAURICE STRAKOSCH will bring Fides Devries, the great dramatic soprano, to this country next season. MRS. LANGTRY is angry with the London

press because it has condemned her new play

and her manner of acting.

Boston is to have a new theatre that will seat rom 3,000 to 4,000 persons. It will cost 500,000 exclusive of the lot. BRET HARTE is writing a play depicting life in the 1ar West, minus the adjuncts of bowie knives and shooting irons. LISZT has arrived at Rome. The great planist is in perfect health; he is said to have increased in flesh in the past year. MME. NILSSON has been decorated by King Alfonso with the cross of the Civil Order of Beneficence, founded by his mother. CARRIE GODFREY will be the prima donna of the Thompson Opera company next sea-son. She has been very successful in Austra-

CONNECTICUT, in proportion to population, still holds the lead in inventive genius, hav-ing taken out 986 patents last year, one for every 694 persons in the State.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Affairs of Interest at the National Capital.

The Foreign Contract Labor Bill as war in order to get a supply of victims.

They regarded the victim, when once Passed by the Senate.

The following is the text of the House For. | flesh, or at any rate his heart. They reeign Contract Labor bill as amended and passed by the Senate:

An act to prohibit the importation and mi-An act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District they had almost adored the moment beof Columbia.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the

passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corpor-ation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay ation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

any kind in the Uni ed States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership, or corporation and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service, by any person in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section 1 of this act the person, partnership, company, or corporation the provisions of section 1 of this act the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging, or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied

its Territories, or the District of Columbia, to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of \$1,000, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the circuit courts of the United States, the proceeds to be paid into the treasury of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel and land, or permit to be landed, from any foreign port or place, any alien laborer, mechanic, or artisan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each and every such alien laborer, mechanic, or artisan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be so

or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics or such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person or persons, partnership or corporation, from engaging, under contract or agreement, any new industry not at present established in the United States; provided, that skilled labor for that purpose cannot otherwise be obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act

apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend to migrate from any foreign country to the United States for the purpose of settlement here." S. ction 6 repeals conflicting laws. The bill went back to the House of Representa tives for concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate amendments.

TOM OCHILTREE CREATES A BREEZE. During consideration of the river and har-bor bill in the House Mr. Thomas P. Ochilbor bill in the House Mr. Thomas P. Ochiltree, of Texas, rose to a question of privileges.
Mr. Holman, of Indiana, had offered an
amendment to the bill, which was lost. Mr.
Ochiltree had gone to Mr. Holman and requested the name of the gentleman who had
given him the information upon which he
based his amendment. That man proved to
be a Mr. Alexanter, and of that man Mr.
Ochiltree had said "the had left his country
for his country's good."
"In going out of this room," continued Mr.
Ochiltree, "that man attacked me in the
corridor of the capitol and told me in a
threatening manner that he intended to meet

hreatening manner that he intended to meet ne again for what I had said." A voice—Let him meet you. (Laughter.)
"I want to state further," Mr. Ochiltres
went on "that I am utterly indifferent as to shielding myself on the ground that I am ensnielding myself of the ground that I am eletit ed to protection as a member of the
House. I am willing to meet him or any
one else." (Laughter and applause.)
Subsequently Mr. Ochiltree was interviewe I on the subject of his encounter with
Mr. Alexander. "He approached me," said
the great Texan, "in a threatening manner

and exclaimed:
"I'll see you again for what you have said.
You said I ought to leave the country for the
country's good."
Mr. Ochiltree called a Capitol policeman
and requested the arrest of Mr. Alexander.
Afterward, Mr. Ochiltree stated, Mr. Alexander apologized and he thereupon requested Alexander's release. THE OKLAHOMA LANDS. Senator Dawes reported favorably from he committee on Indian affairs, a bill to the committee on Indian affairs, a bill to enable the President to negotiate for the pur-

chase of portions of certain Indian reserva-tions, which are described in the bill and are generally known as the Oklahoma lands. The generally known as the Oktaional ands. The bill further provides that any person who with-oul authority of law, enter these lands shall be fined not more than \$5.00 or imprisonment for not more than one year or both for the first offence, and be fined \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more that two years for each subse-quent offence. It also authorizes the seizure of the outifit of such persons. of the outfit of such persons. RIOTS ABROAD.

Demons'ration by Workingmen in London and Socialists in Paris. Great excitement was occasioned in London a few days since by a determined dem-onstration of unemployed workingmen. A deputation of workingmen, escorted by a procession of 3,000 unemp oyed laborers, ac-companied by bands and carrying banners, marched to the offices of the local govern-ment board. Arrived there, the depument board. Arrived there, the deputation entered and demanded relief for the unemployed of London through the institution of public works. The officials in charge of the board works. officials in charge of the board-rooms were somewhat dismayed by the demonstration, but informed the deputation that no official answers to the demand could at that time b given because the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, the president of the board, was away, and during his absence nothing could be done. This reply was received in sullen silence and the crowd was received in states selecte and the clowd-rushed in a body into Downing street, des-pite all the efforts of the police to prevent them, and, until dispersed, stood yelling around the official residence of the prime minister. A large meeting of unemployed workmen was head later on, and when the growd became demonstrative they were crowd became demonstrative they were charged by the police and dispersed.

Forty thousand people in Paris were in the funeral procession of M. Valles, the wellknown secialistic journalist. A number German socialists in the procession carried a German flag. This provoke I the Frenchmen in the streets, who she uted "Down with the German flag!" The opposition soon extended to the Frenchmen in the procession. We find the following in a letter written to Professor Baird, United States fish commissioner: Captain Keene states that

NEWSY GLEANINGS. AMERICAN canned frogs are in great de-

When the flag was not lowered in answer to these shouts it was stoned. Then a free fight occurred between the supporters of the Ger-

man benner and the Frenchmen. A party of

Lemen growing is becoming a profitable industry in Floriaa. CAT lights are the latest diversion of the New York so-called "sport." It is said that over three million trees were planted in Great Britain in 1885. THE manufacture of artificial ivory from bones and scraps of sheepsam is a new indus-THE United States and France are the

THERE were 468 postmasters who died last A WALNUT orchard of seventeen acres at Los Angeles, Cal., yielded its owner \$2,700 MELBOURNE, ARK., with a population of 250, has four churches, any one of which will hold the entire population.

greatest enocolate consuming countries in the

world.

ELEVEN national banks, twenty-two State banks, eleven savings banks and twenty-seven private banking institutions land dust year. THE Bible mentions 620 places in Palestine west of Jordan, and 450 have been identified, 132 by the staff of the Palestine exploration

Ancient Mexican Sacrifices. The following extract is from the work, Native Religions of Mexico and Peru: The Mexican sacrifices were, in truth, of the most frightful description. It was

an axiom among the Aztecs that none but human sacrifices were truly efficacious. They were continually making selected, as a kind of incarnation of the deity who was ultimately to consume his

fore, to undergo at last. To celebrate the close of the annual rule of Tezcatlpoca, which fell at the beginning of May, they set apart a year beforehand the handsomest of the prisoners of war captured during the preceding year. They clothed him in a costume resembling that of the image of the god. He might go and come in freedom, but he was always followed by inch. eight pages, who served at once as an escort and a guard. As he passed, I will not say that the people either knelt or did not kneel before him, for in Mexico the attitude expressive of religious adoration was that of squatting down upon the haunches. As he passed, then, the people squatted all along the streets as soon as they heard the sound of the bells that he carried on his hands and

Twenty days before the festival they redoubled their care and attention. They bathed him, anointed him with perfume, and gave him four beautiful damsels as companions, each one bear-ing the name of a goddess, and all of them instructed to leave nothing undone to make their divine spouse as happy as possible. He then took part in splendid banquets, surrounded by the great Mexican nobles. But the day before the great festival they placed him and his four wives on board a royal cance and carried them to the other side of the lake. In the evening the four goddesses quitted their unhappy god, and his eight guardians conducted him and his eight guardians conducted him to a lonely teocalli, a league distant, where he was flung upon the stone of sacrifices and his heart torn from his bosom. He must disappear and die with the god whom he represented, who must now make way for Nitzilopochtli. a rotary motion upward and the sur-This latter deity likewise had his human counterpart, who had to lead a wardance in his name before being sacri-ficed. He had the grotesque privilege of choosing the hour of his own immolation, but under the condition that the longer he delayed it the less would his soul be favored in the abode of Nitzil-

A Nest of Human "Dock Rats." New York shelters its inhabitants in a variety of ways. Putting altogether to one side the common and ordinary run of people who live in more or less costly York to Newfoundland. of people who live in more or less costly at term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be so constructed as to prevent any citizen or subof the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, the habitations of the great unwashed are more or less costly and respectable houses, and ject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under wanderers. They have no settled place of existence; they do no business. But of existence; they do no business. a Herald reporter came across an abode without its equal in the city-a house that has no landlord and a place of business paying not a cent of rental. under the arch at the foot of East Forty- in the science of meteorology; and it is

policeman on duty to the reporter. The policeman disappeared down a side of the manure heap, the reporter following him. He thumped away at a door almost concealed by the manure. A low browed, dusty, swathy Italian opened it and a mangy cur bit at the reporter's

"They would murder you if you came down here alone," said the policeman, "but now look around." The vast open space under the dock was divided up into huge compartments. One side of it faced the river, and moored to the dock were two dump scows. A dozen or so Italians were raking, pulling

and picking among the refuse, putting bones, tins and rags into baskets and carrying them on shore. In one of the large spaces was a tremendous pile of tins, old cans, kettles and scraps of tins. "They sell them to the toy manufacturers down town," said the policoman. In another space were barrels, boxes, bales and heaps of rags. In another was a small pile of bones. "We make them move the bones out

daily," said the policeman, "on account of the smell." And away up at the head of the dock,

close to where the sewer poured its con-tents into the river, was a small, roughlyboarded room, which acted as kitchen, sleeping apartment, parlor, dining room and pantry of the gentlemen engaged outside. There were bunks along the side, tins on the walls, a charcoal fire and an odor of everything nasty and vile. The reporter left, and the Italians scowled blackly after him and his guide. "The padrone pays \$15 a week for the privilege of raking the scows," said the policemen. - New York Herald. Holding Him Cheap.

There are some circumstances in which

it is better to be a Russian nobleman than an English gentleman, and apparently among them may be reckoned the unpleasant circumstance of falling into the hands of a set of Italian brigands. A short time ago a Russian pobleman, Count Woarof, and his wife were captured by a party of Italian bandits in the neighborhood of Palermo. The lady, we read, was restored to liberty after a few hours detention, but her husband was carried away into the mountains. The authorities appealed to for assistance, failed in their endeavors to discover the whereabouts of the Russian count, and his wife was beginning to fear the worst that could when she received a letter, telling her that her husband was alive and well, but would only be set free on the reception of a sum of money "equivalent to the value of a Russian." "We allow you twenty-four hours to reflect in," added the writer of the missive-that is to say the chief of the brigands-"and we advise you not to show this or betray our hiding place to the police." Before the day granted had expired the countess had sent six hundred roubles to the place indicated, and the captive recovered his freedom. He was told by the chief of the band as he was departing that had he been an English gent eman ten times six hundred roubles would have been re quired to ransom him; but for a Russian nobleman they were satisfied with the trifling amount they received. A Devil Fish One Handred Feet Long.

when fishing on the Grand Bank, in latitude 44 degrees north, longitude 50 degrees west (approximately) he found floating at the surface near his vessel one of the large squid, the body of which boundaries and dates to be of any pracmeasured as accurately as it could be tical value. - Washington Star. from a dory, was fifty feet long, while

the tentacles, all of which were intact and uninjured, were longer than the body, making the entire length more than one hundred feet. The tentacles were larger around than the body of a stout mau. He cut the squid up and boated aboard three dory loads, probably about three tons' weight, and he estimates that there was at least one to two more boat loads which he left to drift away. I have frequently heard of fishermen finding pieces of tentacles, etc., which might belong to animals nearly or quite as large as the one above mentioned but I have never before met with any one who has had the fortune to see entire such a king of mollusks. The information which he furnishes seems to be of more than ordinary importance, since it enables us to form more accurate estimates of the maximum growth attained by these great "devil fish."

The life of 1,000 persans is now equal in duration to that of 1,070 persons previously, and 1,000 births will now keep up the growth of the world's population as well as 1,070 births used to do.

OUR WEATHER PROPHETS.

MAKING OFFICIAL OBSERVATIONS AND PRIDICTIONS.

The Course of the Storms Generally Eastward—What Cold Waves are —Independent Weather Prophes. The science of meteorology is still in its intancy. About fourteen years ago the first predictions, being then called "probabilities," were made by the signal service. In order to secure accurate observice. In order to secure accurate ob-servations taken by over two hundred observers located in different parts of the United States, and all taken at exactly the same instant of time, it was decided by Congress to make these observers amenable to military discipline by enlisting them in the signal corps of the army. The wisdom of this measure, it is claimed by the officers of the service, is amply proven by the clock-work pre-cision with which each man performs his duty. Three times daily, at in-tervals of eight hours, is he noting the reading of his instruments: First, the weight of the elastic force of the atmosphere as shown by the barometer; sec-ond, the relative humidity or per cent of moisture contained in the air, as de-

termined by the hygrometer; third, the velocity, force and direction of the wind, as per anemometer; and lastly, the kind, amount and direction of clouds, and amount of rainfall. For the purpose of brevity this is reduced to cypher form, and within thirty minutes from the time the first instrument is read the full observation is received by telegraph at the office of the chief signal officer in this city.

These observation offices are distributed over every section of the country from Florida to Oregon. They record their observations at exactly the same moment (Washington time). Therefore when re-ceived at headquarters and their facts and figures charted upon a map of the United States, the chart becomes a simple photograph of the conditions existing in the atmosphere at that moment. It is from this chart that the predictions for the following day are made. By drawing a line connecting all stations of the same barometric pressure the area of lowest barometer is easily located. Moist air being lighter than dry, the center of

low barometer becomes the storm center This center has no wind direction geographically, the atmosphere moving with rounding air being drawn toward the center. The winds always blow from a heavy atmospheric pressure toward the point of least resistance, moving spirally inward toward the storm-center. The low area is usually several hun-dred miles in extent. When the storm is stationary its form is nearly circular, but when moving eastward its sides are depressed until it becomes an oval, the depression being proportionate with its velocity. Twenty-four hours is the average time required for a storm to travel from the Mississippi river to New York,

that time; where formed, the direction and velocity with which it traveled across the country, and all the natural phenomena attendent upon it from its inception to its dissipation. It is the ac curacy of these records that has enabled the United States to take the first place It is in a celebrated locality. It is among all nations in the progress made sixth street and over it is Michael Kane's | the study of them that enables the indihistoric manure heap.

"I'll show you a sight," said the big teet the formation of a storm in its incipiency and to foretell the path it will travel and give warning accordingly. The course of storms is universally eastward. No storm of the Pacific coast

ever reaches us, as, in crossing successively the several ranges of mountains intervening, the atmosphere is forced up to such an elevation that all moisture is condensed by cold and it descends the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains a perfectly dry air; indeed, so void of all humidity that hunters cure fresh meat in the middle of summer by simply hanging it on the limbs of trees, and the region for a hundred miles east of the hills is a barren waste.

Many of our severest storms form in the region just west of the Mississippi river, pass eastward off the Atlantic coast, and augmenting in force as they cross the ocean, continue their course over Europe until dissapated by encountering some range of mountains. Between July and October the United States is usually visited by rrom one to three heavy storms, which come up from the West Indies, crossing the extreme Southern States in a northeasterly direction, and then following up the coast violent gales always attend. It is claimed that millions of dollars are annually saved to shipping interests of the Atlan-tic ports by means of the warnings displayed by the signal service several hours in advance of these storms. A cold wave is an immense river of air flowing from the Arctic regions south-

ward through British America, and en-

tering the United States between the

Rocky mountains and the Great Lakes,

when it spreads out East and South. It

always comes from the same direction, and usually takes about twenty-four hours to travel from St. Paul, Minn., to New York and Washington. As the cold waves come from the Northwest it would be natural to suppose that the warm waves come from the equatorial regions. But such is not the case. They also come from the Northwest. observations become more general over the entire world, it is presumed that this seeming inconsistency will be explained. Every few years some person suddenly gains notoriety as a weather prophet b redicting snow or rain several months in advance. They usually claim that their predictions are based upon some astronomical influence. The claim that there is any ground for such prediction is disputed by the best authority. Relying upon the constancy of climate, which has been established by observation, we may predict the general character of any month in the year with a fair degree of accuracy. Observations continued for an entire century at various places both in the United States and Europe, show that the climate of a country remains precisely the same from age to age, ; that one extreme will certainly be equalized by another; that the mean annual rainfall is the same, the mean temperature the same, the mean direction of the wind the same, and the mean of the last frost in spring and the first in autumn the same. If several months have been unusually warm, or extremely cold it is not to be supposed that the climate has changed and that the succeeding months will be similar in character; but we should rather anticipate weather of an opposite description, as we know that all fluctuations of temperature are soon equalized. In the same manner, if the snow and rain-fall for the year have been considerably less than the mean precipitation, it is equally certain that the next year, or the succeeding two years, will be proportionately large. upon this general law of equalization that our independent weather prophet

The Praying Pintes. The Piute Indians of Nevada were in

depends for any foreknowledge he may

the habit of paying annual visits to the California coast towns, and some of their women married Spaniards at Santa Cruz, which make them acquainted with the Christian religion. Through the influence of the wives of the Spaniards, their kindred, several of their leading men and women were baptized each year when the annual trip was made to the seacoast. Their own religion is not a bad one, and from it to any orthodox Christian religion is but a short step. Strange as it may appear, they are a praying people-are a people always ready to pray or fight. The Princess Sarah Winnemucca's book is full of instances where her people were assembled in prayer, and she herself was wont to pray to the Great Spirit whenever she got into trouble—prayed aloud as sne fled before her enemies on a wild cayuse across the deserts .- Virginia City (Nev.)

Wealth has its cares as well as poverty. We'll try the wealth care for a change.